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**SOURCE EMISSION TESTING OF THE
MUNITIONS DEACTIVATION FURNACE,
KADENA AIR BASE, OKINAWA, JAPAN**

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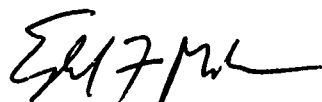
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**SOURCE EMISSION TESTING OF THE MUNITIONS DEACTIVATION FURNACE
KADENA AB, OKINAWA, JAPAN**

INTRODUCTION

On 24-31 Sep 91, source emission testing for lead and particulate emissions was conducted on the munitions deactivation facility located in the 400th Munitions Maintenance Squadron (MMS) area of Kadena AB. Testing was performed by the Air Quality Function of Armstrong Laboratory. This survey was requested by the Chief, Bioenvironmental Engineering Services, 313th Medical Group (313 Med Gp/SGPB) to gather data necessary to satisfy an Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Plan (ECAMP) deficiency. Personnel involved with on-site testing are listed in Appendix A.

Site Description

The deactivation furnace is a rotating kiln equipped with a small secondary burner/chamber at one end of the kiln (Fig. 1).

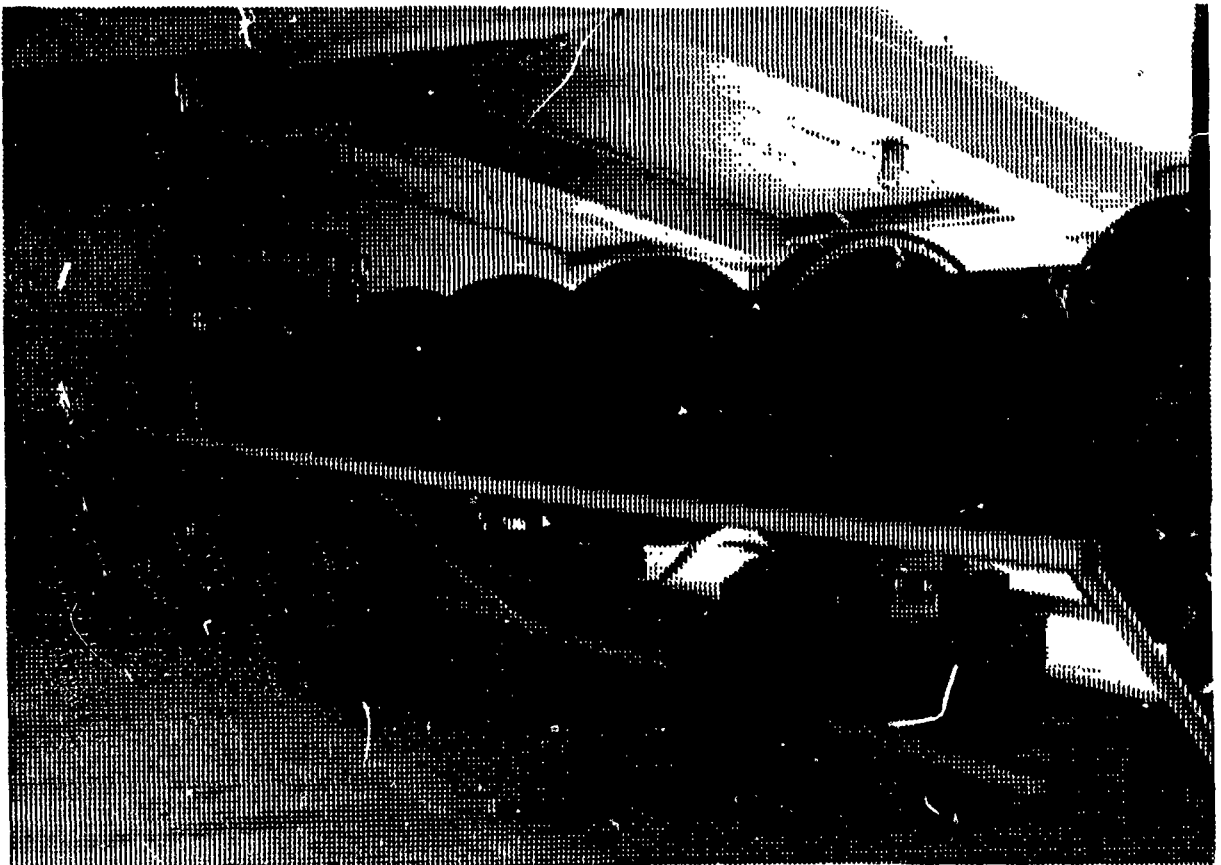


Figure 1. View of 400th MMS munitions deactivation furnace.

The incinerator is equipped with a continuous-feed conveyor which enters the incinerator just below the stack (Fig. 2). Emissions exit via a stack which extends through the roof and to 20.9 ft (6.38 m) above the ground (Fig. 3). Small arms ammunition, that is excess, no longer used, or out of date, is disposed of on a regular basis. Three different types of ammunition were used for the emission test which comprised 3 test runs: 20 mm high-explosive incendiary, 20 mm target tracer, and 7.62 mm and 5.56 mm ball cartridges.

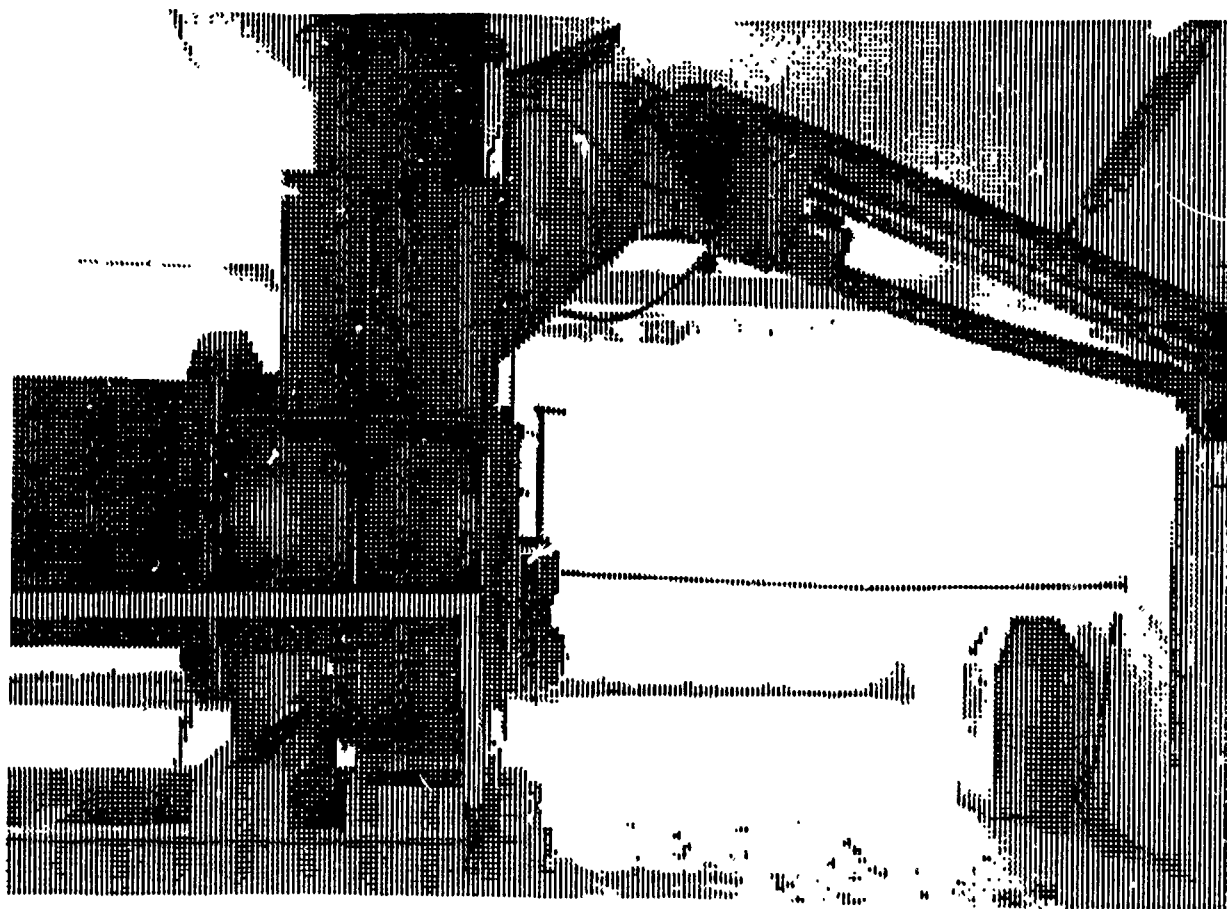


Figure 2. View of conveyer into incinerator.

Applicable Standards and Guidelines

There are no particulate or lead standards for this facility; however, in order to establish a baseline, particulate emission results are compared with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) new source performance standard (NSPS) for incinerators which is 0.08 grains/dry standard ft³ (gr/dscf) (1). Emission standards in other states for existing facilities range from a high of 0.10 gr/dscf (229.22 mg/m³) in Alaska to a low of 0.04 gr/dscf (91.69 mg/m³) in New York (2). A comparable source standard for lead does not exist; however, the time weighted average-permissible exposure limit (TWA-PEL) for lead, which is 0.15 mg/m³, can be used to determine the relative risk with the appropriate dispersion model.

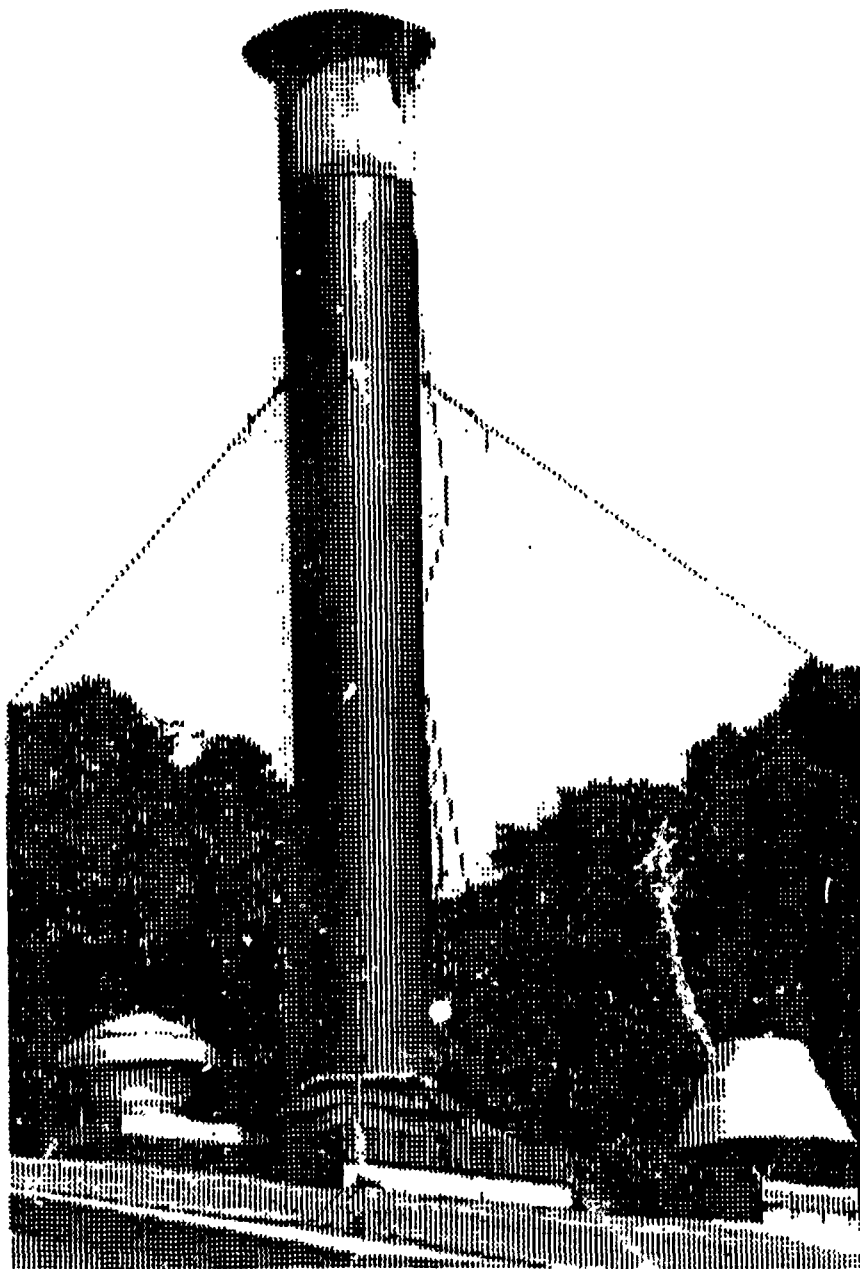


Figure 3. View of 400th MMS incinerator stack.

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METHODS AND MATERIALS

EPA Methods 1 through 5 and 12 were used for the sampling and analysis during this project.

Two sampling ports were installed at right angles in the stack. Ports were approximately 4 duct-diameters downstream and 3 duct-diameters upstream from any flow disturbance.

The inside stack diameter at the sampling port location is 23.5 in. (59.7 cm). Based on the duct-diameter, port location and type of sampling required (particulate), a total of 24 traverse points were determined for source emission evaluation.

Samples were collected using the sampling train of EPA Method 5. The train consisted of a button-hook probe nozzle, heated probe with stainless steel liner, a paper filter in a glass filter holder, impingers and pumping and metering device. Flue gas velocity pressure was measured at the nozzle tip using a Type-S pitot tube connected to a 10-in. inclined-vertical manometer. Type K thermocouples were used to measure flue gas as well as sampling train temperatures.

Prior to sampling, cyclonic flow was determined by using the Type S pitot tube and measuring the stack gas rotational angle at each traverse point. Flow conditions were considered acceptable since the arithmetic average of the rotational angles was less than 20°. A preliminary velocity pressure traverse was also accomplished at this time.

The total time for sampling run 1 was 60 min with sampling time for each traverse point at 2.5 min. Runs 2 and 3 had sampling times of 72 min with 3 min, respectively, for each sampling point.

A grab sample for Orsat analysis (measures oxygen and carbon dioxide for stack gas molecular weight determination) was taken during each sample run (1). Collected emission data and Orsat analysis data are in Appendix B. Calibration data are contained in Appendix C (3).

The emission calculations in Appendix B are made using "Source Testing Calculation and Check Programs for Hewlett-Packard 41 Calculators" developed by the EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (4).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Field Results

All 3 sampling runs were accomplished on 27 Sep 91. A summary of the field data from Appendix C is presented in Table 1.

The sampling time was modified after run 1 to draw a larger sample volume. A sample volume greater than 30 dscf is desirable and usually required for NSPS testing.

TABLE 1. FIELD DATA SUMMARY

Run #	Sampling Time (min.)	Meter Volume (dscf*)	Stack Flow Rate (dscfm)	Isokinetics %	O ₂ /CO ₂ %	Particulate Mass (mg)
1	60	28.708	1,041	101.5	13.3/5.6	2,170.3
2	72	35.900	1,130	97.6	13.9/5.2	958.5
3	72	40.042	1,290	95.3	13.2/5.7	1,346.0

* dscf is defined as dry standard cubic feet (1).

dscfm is defined as dry standard cubic feet per minute (1).

Isokinetics, which is the measure of the ratio sampling rate to the stack flow rate, is nominal for each run (3). The larger departure from 100% in runs two and three are not significant, and can be attributed to the increasing stack and ambient temperature as well as the rising atmospheric pressure associated with the departing typhoon Miriella.

Oxygen is slightly higher than required for excess air and may indicate too much ventilation or incomplete combustion.

A complete evaluation of the incinerator could not be accomplished without incinerator schematics and specifications; however, additional emission data (i.e., stack temperatures) from Appendix B with visual observations suggest that emissions are not adequately combusted.

Probe washes, impinger solutions, and blanks (7 samples) were left at Det 3, Armstrong Laboratory on 27 Sep 91. Samples were subsequently shipped to Armstrong Laboratory, Brooks AFB. Samples were received on 24 Oct 91 with the sample blank missing and the run 1 probe wash sample broken.

After gravimetric analysis to determine particulate concentrations, the samples were submitted for lead analysis to the Armstrong Laboratory, Occupational and Environmental Health Directorate, Analytical Services Division.

Analysis Results

All analyses were completed on 5 Dec 91. A summary of the laboratory results is presented in Table 2. The laboratory report is in Appendix D.

Particulate concentrations far exceed the allowable emissions of most states and those of the EPA's NSPS standard. Lead emissions are also high, but without an emission standard for comparison, the data cannot be adequately assessed. However, the data could be used within a dispersion model to determine ambient lead concentrations as well as deposition and accumulations in the surrounding area.

3. Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems - Volume III, Stationary Source Specific Methods, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-600/4-77-027-b, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, December 1984.
4. Source Test Calculation and Check Programs for Hewlett-Packard 41 Calculators. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-304/1-85-018, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, May 1987.

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Run #	Particulate Emissions		Lead Emissions	
	gr/dscf	mg/m ³	gr/dscf	mg/m ³
1*	1.167	2,670	0.0013	2.977
2	0.412	942.9	0.0013	2.931
3	0.519	1,187	0.0008	1.764
Average	0.700	1,600	0.0011	2.557

* The particulate emissions of run one have been corrected for the damaged sample. The lead emissions have not been corrected.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The test results show the munitions incinerator at Kadena AB is not in compliance with the EPA or many states' particulate emission standards. Though there are no lead standards for incinerators, it is expected that new EPA regulations, as well as state regulatory agencies, will soon address incinerator lead emissions. In addition, the data in this report could be used in conjunction with other sampling which was performed concurrently and/or used in a dispersion model to give a more viable result.

Stack temperatures, oxygen values, and visual observations indicate incomplete combustion. Several alternatives exist to reduce these emissions. A secondary burner located at the base of the stack providing a chamber temperature between 1600-1800 °F would ensure more complete combustion. In addition, this approach would affect the excess air since more oxygen would be used for combustion, producing more carbon dioxide. It is questionable how much this modification would reduce emissions and whether the refractory could withstand these kinds of temperatures. Control equipment such as a wet scrubber is more expensive, but is guaranteed to reduce particulate emissions; a new incinerator is even more expensive, but may be more cost effective in the long term.

REFERENCES

1. "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources," Title 40, Part 60, Code of Federal Regulations, July 1, 1987.
2. "Alaska Air Quality Control Regulations," Title 18, Chapter 50, Alaska Administrative Code, June 2, 1988.

APPENDIX A
PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

Armstrong Laboratory Stack Pack

Capt Paul T. Scott, Project Officer
Maj Ramon Cintron-Ocasio
AL/OEBQ
Brooks AFB TX 78235-5000

Phone: DSN 240-3305
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Det 3, Armstrong Laboratory Personnel

Lt Col Elliot Ng
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Det 3, Armstrong Laboratory
APO San Francisco 96239-5000

Phone: DSN 315-634-1769

APPENDIX B

FIELD DATA

(Stack Geometry)

BASE <i>Kadena AFB</i>		PLANT <i>Munitions Incinerator</i>	
DATE <i>27 Sept 91</i>		SAMPLING TEAM <i>May Cinton / Capt Scott</i>	
SOURCE TYPE AND MAKE <i>Incinerator</i>			
SOURCE NUMBER		INSIDE STACK DIAMETER <i>23.5"</i> Inches	
RELATED CAPACITY		TYPE FUEL	
DISTANCE FROM OUTSIDE OF NIPPLE TO INSIDE DIAMETER <i>375"</i> Inches			
NUMBER OF TRAVERSES <i>2</i>		NUMBER OF POINTS/TRVERSE <i>12</i>	

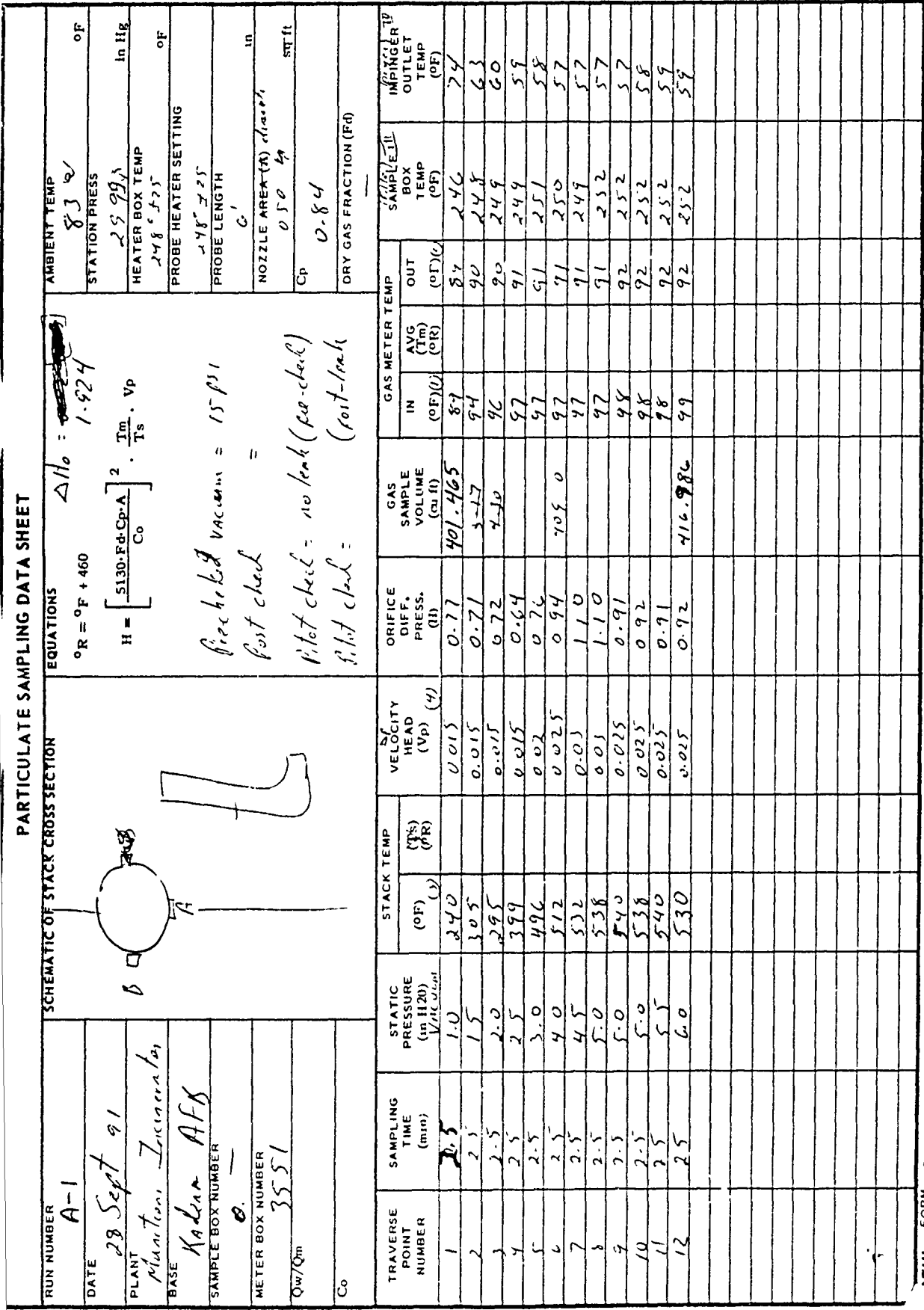
LOCATION OF SAMPLING POINTS ALONG TRAVERSE

[illegible]

(Velocity and Temperature Traverse)

BASE Kadena AFB		DATE 27 Sept 91	
BOILER NUMBER Munitions Incinerator			
INSIDE STACK DIAMETER 23.5"		Inches	
STATION PRESSURE 29.956		In Hg	
STACK STATIC PRESSURE - (0.07)		In H ₂ O	
SAMPLING TEAM Major Carter / Capt Scott			
TRAVERSE POINT NUMBER	VELOCITY HEAD, V_p IN H ₂ O	$\sqrt{V_p}$	STACK TEMPERATURE (°F)
1	0.015	0°	175
2	0.02	0°	202
3	0.02	0°	366
4	0.025	0°	434
5	0.03	0°	455
6	0.03	0°	461
7 (Static Pressure)	0.04	0°	472
8	0.035	0°	469
9	0.035	0°	467
10	0.04	0°	465
11	0.03	0°	463
12	0.03	0°	454
Moisture = 5% Molecular weight Wet = 29.63 CO ₂ = 12% " " Dry = 30.24 O ₂ = 8% Average FPS = 12 Cp = 0.84 Average Temp = 107°F Nozzle = 0.5741 (calculated) DSCFM = 1,263 Ap = 0.03			
AVERAGE			

AII POLLUTION PARTICULATE ANALYTICAL DATA					
BASE <i>Kadena AFB</i>		DATE <i>28 Sept 71</i>		RUN NUMBER <i>R41</i>	
BUILDING NUMBER			SOURCE NUMBER <i>Munitions Incinerator</i>		
I. PARTICULATES					
ITEM	FINAL WEIGHT (gm)	INITIAL WEIGHT (gm)	WEIGHT PARTICLES (gm)		
FILTER NUMBER	<i>1.4696</i>	<i>.2569</i>	<i>1.1727</i>		
ACETONE WASHINGS (Probe, Front Heli Filter)	<i>Broken in Shipyard -</i>		<i>7.600</i> <i>6.07</i>		
BACK HALF (If needed)	<i>99.1301</i>	<i>98.7532</i>	<i>0.3769</i>		
			<i>1.4696</i> <i>1.1727</i>		
			<i>1.1727 gm</i>		
II. WATER					
ITEM	FINAL WEIGHT (gm)	INITIAL WEIGHT (gm)	WEIGHT WATER (gm)		
IMPINGER 1 (H2O)	<i>128.5</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>28.5</i>		
IMPINGER 2 (H2O)	<i>107.0</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>7</i>		
IMPINGER 3 (Dry)	<i>.5</i>		<i>.5</i>		
IMPINGER 4 (Silica Gel)	<i>209.9</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>9.9</i>		
			<i>45.9 gm</i>		
III. GASES (Dry)					
ITEM	ANALYSIS 1	ANALYSIS 2	ANALYSIS 3	ANALYSIS 4	AVERAGE
VOL % CO ₂	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>		<i>5.6</i>
VOL % O ₂	<i>13.4</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>13.4</i>		<i>13.3</i>
VOL % CO					
VOL % N ₂					
Vol % N ₂ = (100% - % CO ₂ - % O ₂ - % CO)					

[illegible][illegible]

AI. POLLUTION PARTICULATE ANALYTIC/ DATA					
BASE <i>Kadena AFB, OK</i>		DATE <i>28 Sept 91</i>		RUN NUMBER <i>2</i>	
BUILDING NUMBER <i>Munitions Incinerator</i>			SOURCE NUMBER		
I. PARTICULATES					
ITEM	FINAL WEIGHT (gm)	INITIAL WEIGHT (gm)	WEIGHT PARTICLES (gm)		
FILTER NUMBER	<i>0.6652</i>	<i>.2937</i>	<i>0.3715</i>		
ACETONE WASHINGS (Probe, Front Half Filter)	<i>105.8373</i>	<i>105.6039</i>	<i>0.2334</i>		
BACK HALF (If needed)	<i>103.8432</i>	<i>103.4896</i>	<i>0.3536</i>		
			Total Weight of Particulates Collected <i>0.9585 gm</i>		
II. WATER					
ITEM	FINAL WEIGHT (gm)	INITIAL WEIGHT (gm)	WEIGHT WATER (gm)		
IMPINGER 1 (H2O)	<i>121</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>21</i>		
IMPINGER 2 (H2O)	<i>114</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>14</i>		
IMPINGER 3 (Dry)	<i>20</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>20</i>		
IMPINGER 4 (Silica Gel)	<i>217.8</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>17.8</i>		
			Total Weight of Water Collected <i>54.8 gm</i>		
III. GASES (Dry)					
ITEM	ANALYSIS 1	ANALYSIS 2	ANALYSIS 3	ANALYSIS 4	AVERAGE
VOL % CO ₂	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>		<i>5.2</i>
VOL % O ₂	<i>13.8</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>		<i>13.9</i>
VOL % CO					
VOL % N ₂					
Vol % N ₂ = (100% - % CO ₂ - % O ₂ - % CO)					

PARTICULATE SAMPLING DATA SHEET

SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION				EQUATIONS				AMBIENT TEMP			
				$^{\circ}R = ^{\circ}F + 460$ $H = \left[\frac{5130 \cdot F \cdot C_p \cdot A}{C_o} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{T_m \cdot V_p}{T_s}$				STATION PRESS in Hg HEATER BOX TEMP in Hg PROBE HEATER SETTING in PROBE LENGTH sq ft NOZZLE AREA (A) sq ft C _p DRY GAS FRACTION (F _d)			
RUN NUMBER	A-2										
DATE	28 Sept 91										
PLANT											
BASE											
SAMPLE BOX NUMBER											
METER BOX NUMBER											
Q _w /Q _m											
C _o											
TRAVERSE POINT NUMBER	SAMPLING TIME (min)	STATIC PRESSURE (in H ₂ O)	STACK TEMP		VELOCITY HEAD (V _p) (ft/s)	ORIFICE DIFF. PRESS. (in)	GAS SAMPLE VOLUME (cu ft)	GAS METER TEMP		SAMPLE BOX TEMP (°F)	IMPINGER OUTLET TEMP (°F)
			(°F)	(T _s) (°R)				IN (°F)	AVG (T _m) (°R)	OUT (°F)	
1	3.0	3.5	280		.02	1.00	436.359	105		103	248
2	3.0	4.0	400		.025	1.08		107		103	249
3	3.0	4.0	377		.02	0.81		109		103	251
4	3.0	4.0	460		.02	0.81		109		104	251
5	3.0	4.0	525		.02	0.75		110		104	251
6	3.0	4.0	560		.02	0.75		111		105	251
7	3.0	4.0	593		.02	0.72		111		105	249
8	3.0	4.0	587		.02	0.72		111		106	250
9	3.0	4.0	589		.02	0.71		111		106	251
10	3.0	4.0	585		.02	0.72		111		105	249
11	3.0	4.0	574		.02	0.72		111		106	250
12	3.0	4.0	565		.02	0.73	473.886	111		106	251
			Avg 494		1.03			105			
					$\sqrt{8.75} = 4.9357$						
					$\sqrt{11.385} = 3.374$						

AI. POLLUTION PARTICULATE ANALYTIC/ DATA					
BASE		DATE		RUN NUMBER 3	
BUILDING NUMBER			SOURCE NUMBER		
I. PARTICULATES					
ITEM	FINAL WEIGHT (gm)	INITIAL WEIGHT (gm)	WEIGHT PARTICLES (gm)		
FILTER NUMBER	9398	2909	0.6489		
ACETONE WASHINGS (Probe, Front Half Filter)	99.8668	99.4264	0.4404		
BACK HALF (If needed)	94.7806	94.5239	0.2567		
		Total Weight of Particulates Collected		1.3460 gm	
II. WATER					
ITEM	FINAL WEIGHT (gm)	INITIAL WEIGHT (gm)	WEIGHT WATER (gm)		
IMPINGER 1 (H2O)	142	100	42		
IMPINGER 2 (H2O)	105	100	5		
IMPINGER 3 (Dry)	10	—	1		
IMPINGER 4 (Silica Gel)	2128	200	128		
		Total Weight of Water Collected		608 gm	
III. GASES (Dry)					
ITEM	ANALYSIS 1	ANALYSIS 2	ANALYSIS 3	ANALYSIS 4	AVERAGE
VOL % CO ₂	5.6	5.8	5.8		5.7
VOL % O ₂	13.2	13.2	13.2		13.2
VOL % CO					
VOL % N ₂					
Vol % N ₂ = (100% - % CO ₂ - % O ₂ - % CO)					

PARTICULATE SAMPLING DATA SHEET

RUN NUMBER A-3	DATE 28 Sept 91	PLANT Municipal	BASE Madena	SAMPLE BOX NUMBER	METER BOX NUMBER 3551	n/Q_m —	C_o —
<p>SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION</p>							
<p>EQUATIONS</p> $^{\circ}R \approx ^{\circ}F + 460$ $H = \left[\frac{5130 \cdot F \cdot C_p \cdot A}{C_o} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{T_m}{T_2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$							
<p>AMBIENT TEMPS 88°F</p>				<p>OF</p>			
<p>STACK PRESS 30</p>				<p>in Hg</p>			
<p>HEATER BOX TEMP</p>				<p>OF</p>			
<p>PROBE HEATER SETTING</p>				<p>in</p>			
<p>PROBE LENGTH</p>				<p>sq ft</p>			
<p>NOZZLE AREA (A) 0.5</p>				<p>C_p 0.84</p>			
<p>DRY GAS FRACTION (F_d)</p>				<p></p>			

[illegible]

OEHL FORM 18
MAY 78

XPOM "METH 5"

RUN NUMBER
THREE

METER BOX V² RUN
.9930 RUN
DELTA H² RUN
1.9240 RUN
BAR PRESS ² RUN
29.9000 RUN
METER VOL ² RUN
43.2000 RUN
MTR TEMP F² RUN
105.0000 RUN
STATIC HOH IN ² RUN
-1.0700 RUN
STACK TEMP. RUN
494.0000 RUN
ML. WATER ² RUN
60.0000 RUN
% CO₂ RUN
5.7000 RUN
% OXYGEN² RUN
13.3000 RUN
% CO ² RUN
MWD =25.44
MW WET=28.68
SOFT PSTS ² RUN
5.6730 RUN
TIME MIN ² RUN
72.0000 RUN
NOZZLE DIA ² RUN
.5000 RUN
STK DIA INCH ² RUN
23.5000 RUN
* VOL MTR STD = 40.042
STK PRES ABS = 29.99
VOL HOH GAS = 2.56
% MOISTURE = 6.57
MOL DRY GAS = 0.973
% NITROGEN = 81.10
MOL WT DRY = 29.44
MOL WT WET = 29.62
VELOCITY FPS = 13.82
STACK AREA = 3.01
STACK ACFM = 1.500,
* STACK BSCFM = 1.240,
% ISOCHNETIC = 95.29
END OF FIELD DATA

XPOM "METH 5"

RUN NUMBER
TWO

METER BOX V² RUN
.9930 RUN
DELTA H² RUN
1.9240 RUN
BAR PRESS ² RUN
29.9000 RUN
METER VOL ² RUN
70.5700 RUN
MTR TEMP F² RUN
105.0000 RUN
% OTHER GAS
REMOVED BEFORE
DRY GAS METER ² RUN
STATIC HOH IN ² RUN
-1.0700 RUN
STACK TEMP. RUN
494.0000 RUN
ML. WATER ² RUN
54.8000 RUN
% CO₂ RUN
5.3000 RUN
% OXYGEN² RUN
13.9000 RUN
% CO ² RUN
MOL WT OTHER² RUN
MWD =29.39
MW WET=29.62
SOFT PSTS ² RUN
4.9357 RUN
TIME MIN ² RUN
72.0000 RUN
NOZZLE DIA ² RUN
.5000 RUN
STK DIA INCH ² RUN
23.5000 RUN
* VOL MTR STD = 35.900
STK PRES ABS = 29.99
VOL HOH GAS = 3.53
% MOISTURE = 6.70
MOL DRY GAS = 0.973
% NITROGEN = 80.90
MOL WT DRY = 29.39
MOL WT WET = 29.62
VELOCITY FPS = 12.13
STACK AREA = 3.01
STACK ACFM = 2.140,
* STACK BSCFM = 1.130,
% ISOCHNETIC = 97.56

XPOM "METH 5"

RUN NUMBER
ONE

METER BOX V² RUN
.9930 RUN
DELTA H² RUN
1.9240 RUN
BAR PRESS ² RUN
29.9000 RUN
METER VOL ² RUN
36.2000 RUN
MTR TEMP F² RUN
95.0000 RUN
% OTHER GAS
REMOVED BEFORE
DRY GAS METER ² RUN
STATIC HOH IN ² RUN
-1.0700 RUN
STACK TEMP. RUN
481.0000 RUN
ML. WATER ² RUN
45.9000 RUN
% CO₂ RUN
5.6000 RUN
% OXYGEN² RUN
13.3000 RUN
% CO ² RUN
MOL WT OTHER² RUN
MWD =25.47
MW WET=29.67
SOFT PSTS ² RUN
4.4069 RUN
TIME MIN ² RUN
60.0000 RUN
NOZZLE DIA ² RUN
.5000 RUN
STK DIA INCH ² RUN
23.5000 RUN
* VOL MTR STD = 29.700
STK PRES ABS = 29.99
VOL HOH GAS = 2.15
% MOISTURE = 7.00
MOL DRY GAS = 0.970
% NITROGEN = 81.10
MOL WT DRY = 29.47
MOL WT WET = 29.63
VELOCITY FPS = 10.90
STACK AREA = 3.01
STACK ACFM = 1.055,
* STACK BSCFM = 1.041,
% ISOCHNETIC = 101.5-

XROM "MASSFLO"

RUN NUMBER
ONE

RUN

VOL MTR STD ?
28.70300 RUN

STACK DSCFM ?
1.041.00000 RUN

FRONT 1/2 MG ?
2.170.30000 RUN

BACK 1/2 MG ?
RUN

F GR/DSCF = 1.16665
F MG/MMM = 2.669.70789
F LB/HR = 10.40988
F KG/HR = 4.72192

XROM "MASSFLO"

RUN NUMBER
TWO

RUN

VOL MTR STD ?
35.90000 RUN

STACK DSCFM ?
1.130.00000 RUN

FRONT 1/2 MG ?
958.50000 RUN

BACK 1/2 MG ?
RUN

F GR/DSCF = 0.41202
F MG/MMM = 942.85429
F LB/HR = 3.99075
F KG/HR = 1.81020

XROM "MASSFLO"

RUN NUMBER
THREE

RUN

VOL MTR STD ?
40.04200 RUN

STACK DSCFM ?
1.290.00000 RUN

FRONT 1/2 MG ?
1.346.00000 RUN

BACK 1/2 MG ?
RUN

F GR/DSCF = 0.51875
F MG/MMM = 1.187.06968
F LB/HR = 5.73584
F KG/HR = 2.60179

XROM "MASSFLO"

RUN NUMBER
ONE PB

RUN

VOL MTR STD ?
28.70300 RUN

STACK DSCFM ?
1.041.00000 RUN

FRONT 1/2 MG ?
2.42000 RUN

BACK 1/2 MG ?
RUN

F GR/DSCF = 0.00130
F MG/MMM = 2.37587
F LB/HR = 0.01161
F KG/HR = 0.00527

XROM "MASSFLO"

RUN NUMBER
TWO PB

RUN

VOL MTR STD ?
35.90000 RUN

STACK DSCFM ?
1.130.00000 RUN

FRONT 1/2 MG ?
2.98000 RUN

BACK 1/2 MG ?
RUN

F GR/DSCF = 0.00128
F MG/MMM = 2.93136
F LB/HR = 0.01241
F KG/HR = 0.00567

XROM "MASSFLO"

RUN NUMBER
THREE PB

RUN

VOL MTR STD ?
40.04200 RUN

STACK DSCFM ?
1.290.00000 RUN

FRONT 1/2 MG ?
2.00000 RUN

BACK 1/2 MG ?
RUN

F GR/DSCF = 0.00077
F MG/MMM = 1.76395
F LB/HR = 0.00952
F KG/HR = 0.00387

APPENDIX C
CALIBRATION DATA

NOZZLE CALIBRATION DATA FORM

Date _____ Calibrated by _____

Nozzle identification number	Nozzle Diameter ^a			ΔD , ^b mm (in.)	D_{avg} ^c
	D_1 , mm (in.)	D_2 , mm (in.)	D_3 , mm (in.)		
	0.500	0.500	0.500	0	0

where:

^a $D_{1,2,3}$ = three different nozzle diameters, mm (in.); each diameter must be within (0.025 mm) 0.001 in.

^b ΔD = maximum difference between any two diameters, mm (in.), $\Delta D \leq (0.10 \text{ mm}) 0.004 \text{ in.}$

^c D_{avg} = average of D_1 , D_2 , and D_3 .

$$\frac{32 \text{ cf}}{24} = 1.33 \text{ cf/point}$$

$$\frac{12 \text{ fps} \left(\frac{0.5}{12} \right)^2}{42} = 0.79 \text{ cf/s} = \frac{117.8}{24} = 4.9$$

$$\left(\pi \left(\frac{0.5}{12} \right)^2 \times 12 \right) \times \frac{60}{1.41} \times \frac{2.5}{1.41} = 2.45 \text{ cf/point (58.8 cf)}$$

$$\left(\pi \left(\frac{0.6}{12} \right)^2 \times 12 \right) \times 60 \times 2.5 = 3.53 \text{ cf/point}$$

$$(3.236) \times 24 = 77.65$$

METER BOX CALIBRATION DATA AND CALCULATION FORM

(English units)

Primary Standard calibrated 19 July 90

Date 13 Aug 90 $V_{ac} = 5.0$ Meter box number Nutech 2

Barometric pressure, $P_b = 30.12$ in. Hg Calibrated by Scott & Vaughn

Orifice manometer setting (ΔH), in. H ₂ O	Gas volume		Temperature				Time (Θ), min	Y_i	$\Delta H\theta_i$ in. H ₂ O
	Wet test meter (V_w), ft ³	Dry gas meter (V_d), ft ³	Wet test meter (t_w), °F	Dry gas meter					
				Inlet (t_{d_i}), °F	Outlet (t_{d_o}), °F	Avg ^a (t_d), °F			
0.5	5	4.984	79 85 542.0	79 88 543.5	76 81 538.5	541.0	13.1	1.00001	0.9997 1.948
1.0	5	5.006	85 82 543.5	88 89 548.5	81 81 541.0	544.8	9.2	0.9987	1.932
1.5	10	10.080	82 82 542.0	89 94 551.5	81 84 542.5	547.0	15.0	0.9976	1.908
2.0	10	10.225	82 83 542.5	94 97 555.5	84 86 545	550.75	13.1	0.9871	1.932
3.0	10	10.175	83 83 543.0	97 100 558.5	86 88 547	552.75	10.7	0.9932	1.928
4.0	10	10.280	83 83 543.0	100 100 560	89 89 549	554.5	9.2	0.9838	1.8947
Avg								0.993	1.924

ΔH , in. H ₂ O	$\frac{\Delta H}{13.6}$	$Y_i = \frac{V_w P_b (t_d + 460)}{V_d (P_b + \frac{\Delta H}{13.6}) (t_w + 460)}$	$\Delta H\theta_i = \frac{0.0317 \Delta H}{P_b (t_d + 460)} \left[\frac{(t_w + 460) \Theta}{V_w} \right]^2$
0.5	0.0368	$Y_i = \frac{(5)(30.12)(541)}{(4.984)(30.1268)(542.0)}$	$= \frac{(0.0317)(0.5)}{(30.12)(541)} \left[\frac{(542)(13.1)}{5} \right]^2 = 1.948$
1.0	0.0737	$Y_i = \frac{(5)(30.12)(544.75)}{(5.006)(30.1937)(543.5)}$	$= \frac{(0.0317)(1.0)}{(30.12)(544.8)} \left[\frac{(543.5)(9.2)}{5} \right]^2 = 1.932$
1.5	0.110	$Y_i = \frac{(10)(30.12)(547.0)}{(10.08)(30.230)(542.0)}$	$= \frac{(0.0317)(1.5)}{(30.2)(547)} \left[\frac{(542)(15)}{10} \right]^2 = 1.9076$
2.0	0.147	$= \frac{(10)(30.12)(550.75)}{(10.225)(30.267)(542.5)}$	$= \frac{(0.0317)(2.0)}{(30.12)(550.75)} \left[\frac{(542.5)(13.1)}{10} \right]^2 = 1.9320$
3.0	0.221	$= \frac{(10)(30.12)(552.75)}{(10.175)(30.341)(543.0)}$	$= \frac{(0.0317)(3.0)}{(30.12)(552.75)} \left[\frac{(543)(10.7)}{10} \right]^2 = 1.9283$
4.0	0.294	$= \frac{(10)(30.12)(554.5)}{(10.28)(30.414)(543.5)}$	$= \frac{(0.0317)(4.0)}{(30.2)(554.5)} \left[\frac{(543)(9.2)}{10} \right]^2$

^a If there is only one thermometer on the dry gas meter, record the temperature under t_d .

METER BOX CALIBRATION DATA AND CALCULATION FORM

(English units)

Date 23 Dec 91

Meter box number 2

Barometric pressure, $P_b = 29.370$ in. Hg Calibrated by C. Brice/V. V. V.

Orifice manometer setting (ΔH), in. H ₂ O	Gas volume		Temperature				Time (Θ), min	Y_i	$\Delta H \Theta_i$ in. H ₂ O
	Wet test meter (V_w), ft ³	Dry gas meter (V_d), ft ³	Wet test meter (t_w), °F	Dry gas meter					
				Inlet (t_{d_i}), °F	Outlet (t_{d_o}), °F	Avg ^a (t_d), °F			
0.5	5	4.951	69 70 69.5	70 72 71.5	69 70 69.5	70.5	12.642	1.011	1.823
1.0	5	4.914	70 71 70.5	73 76 74.5	71 70 70	72.25	9.084	1.020	1.886
1.5	10	9.754	71 71 71	76 82 79	70 72 71	75	15.054	1.029	1.934
2.0	10	9.825	71 71 71	78 81 89.5	77 79 78	83.75	13.19	1.037	1.947
3.0	10	9.867	71 71 71	85 88 86.5	74 77 75.5	81	10.750	1.025	1.950
4.0	10	9.79	71 71 71	79 96 93.5	79 82 80.5	87	9.251	1.042	1.965
							Avg	1.027	1.908

ΔH , in. H ₂ O	$\frac{\Delta H}{13.6}$	$Y_i = \frac{V_w P_b (t_d + 460)}{V_d (P_b + \frac{\Delta H}{13.6}) (t_w + 460)}$	$\Delta H \Theta_i = \frac{0.0317 \Delta H}{P_b (t_d + 460)} \left[\frac{(t_w + 460) \Theta}{V_w} \right]^2$
0.5	0.0368	$\frac{(5)(29.370)(70.5+460)}{(4.951)(29.370 + \frac{0.5}{13.6})(69.5+460)}$	$\frac{0.0317(0.5)}{29.370(70.5+460)} \left[\frac{(69.5+460)(12.642)}{5} \right]^2$
1.0	0.0737	$\frac{(5)(29.370)(72.25+460)}{(4.914)(29.370 + \frac{1.0}{13.6})(70.5+460)}$	$\frac{0.0317(1.0)}{29.370(72.25+460)} \left[\frac{(70.5+460)(9.084)}{5} \right]^2$
1.5	0.110	$\frac{(10)(29.370)(75+460)}{(9.754)(29.370 + \frac{1.5}{13.6})(71+460)}$	$\frac{0.0317(1.5)}{29.370(75+460)} \left[\frac{(71+460)(15.054)}{10} \right]^2$
2.0	0.147	$\frac{(10)(29.370)(83.75+460)}{(9.825)(29.370 + \frac{2.0}{13.6})(71+460)}$	$\frac{0.0317(2.0)}{29.370(83.75+460)} \left[\frac{(71+460)(13.19)}{10} \right]^2$
3.0	0.221	$\frac{(10)(29.370)(81+460)}{(9.867)(29.370 + \frac{3.0}{13.6})(71+460)}$	$\frac{0.0317(3.0)}{29.370(81+460)} \left[\frac{(71+460)(10.750)}{10} \right]^2$
4.0	0.294	$\frac{(10)(29.370)(87+460)}{(9.79)(29.370 + \frac{4.0}{13.6})(71+460)}$	$\frac{0.0317(4.0)}{29.370(87+460)} \left[\frac{(71+460)(9.251)}{10} \right]^2$

^a If there is only one thermometer on the dry gas meter, record the temperature under t_d .

APPENDIX D
LABORATORY REPORT

AIR FORCE
OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE
BROOKS AFB, TEXAS, 78235-5000

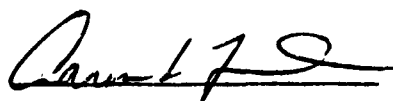
REPORT OF ANALYSIS

BASE SAMPLE NO: GN910025 OEHL SAMPLE NO: 91061451
SAMPLE TYPE: NON-POTABLE WATER
SITE IDENTIFIER: FAMU227 DATE RECEIVED: 911126
DATE COLLECTED: 910928 DATE REPORTED: 911211
DATE REPRINTED: 920102
SAMPLE SUBMITTED BY: 18 MEDICAL GROUP/SGPB

RESULTS

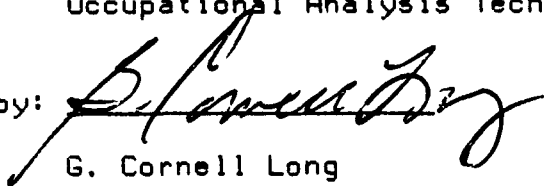
<u>Test</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Units</u>
Lead	9669	ug/L

Analyzed by:



Aaron L. Forrest, Sgt, USAF
Occupational Analysis Technician

Reviewed by:



G. Cornell Long
Chief, Metals Analysis Function

TO:

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AIR FORCE
OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE
BROOKS AFB, TEXAS, 78235-5000

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

BASE SAMPLE NO: GN910026 OEHL SAMPLE NO: 91061452
SAMPLE TYPE: NON-POTABLE WATER
SITE IDENTIFIER: FAMU227 DATE RECEIVED: 911126
DATE COLLECTED: 910928 DATE REPORTED: 911211
DATE REPRINTED: 920102
SAMPLE SUBMITTED BY: 18 MEDICAL GROUP/SGPB

RESULTS

<u>Test</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Units</u>
Lead	2879	ug/L

Analyzed by:

Aaron L. Forrest

Aaron L. Forrest, Sgt, USAF
Occupational Analysis Technician

Reviewed by:

G. Cornell Long

G. Cornell Long
Chief, Metals Analysis Function

TO:

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AIR FORCE
OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE
BROOKS AFB, TEXAS, 78235-5000

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

BASE SAMPLE NO: GN910027 OEHL SAMPLE NO: 91061453
SAMPLE TYPE: NON-POTABLE WATER
SITE IDENTIFIER: FAMU227 DATE RECEIVED: 911126
DATE COLLECTED: 910928 DATE REPORTED: 911211
DATE REPRINTED: 920102
SAMPLE SUBMITTED BY: 18 MEDICAL GROUP/SGPB

RESULTS

<u>Test</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Units</u>
Lead	1661	ug/L

Analyzed by: Aaron L. Forrest
Aaron L. Forrest, Sgt, USAF
Occupational Analysis Technician
Reviewed by: G. Cornell Long
G. Cornell Long
Chief, Metals Analysis Function

TO:

AIR FORCE
OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE
BROOKS AFB, TEXAS, 78235-5000

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

BASE SAMPLE NO: GN910028 OEHL SAMPLE NO: 91061454
SAMPLE TYPE: NON-POTABLE WATER
SITE IDENTIFIER: FAMU227 DATE RECEIVED: 911126
DATE COLLECTED: 910928 DATE REPORTED: 911211
DATE REPRINTED: 920102
SAMPLE SUBMITTED BY: 18 MEDICAL GROUP/SGPB

RESULTS

<u>Test</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Units</u>
Lead	9059	ug/L

Analyzed by: Aaron L. Forrest

Aaron L. Forrest, Sgt, USAF
Occupational Analysis Technician

Reviewed by: G. Cornell Long

G. Cornell Long
Chief, Metals Analysis Function

TO:

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AIR FORCE
OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIRECTORATE
BROOKS AFB, TEXAS, 78235-5000

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

BASE SAMPLE NO: GN910029 OEHL SAMPLE NO: 91061455
SAMPLE TYPE: NON-POTABLE WATER
SITE IDENTIFIER: FAMU227 DATE RECEIVED: 911126
DATE COLLECTED: 910928 DATE REPORTED: 911211
DATE REPRINTED: 920102
SAMPLE SUBMITTED BY: 18 MEDICAL GROUP/SGPB

RESULTS

<u>Test</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Units</u>
Lead	6995	ug/L

Analyzed by: 

Aaron L. Forrest, Sgt, USAF
Occupational Analysis Technician

Reviewed by: 

G. Cornell Long
Chief, Metals Analysis Function

TO:

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